FORD SPIED FOR FBI IN JFK PROBE

Did The Former President Help A Coverup?

Gerald R. Ford was a spy for the FBI before he became President of the United States.

Mr. Ford wasn't spying against any foreign country or criminal element. On the contrary, the former President was "spilling the beans" on the government's own Warren Commission.

In December, 1963, then Congressman Ford was appointed to the Warren Commission — that body entrusted with finding the truth behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

But Mr. Ford, unlike other commission appointees, apparently felt his first allegiance was to the FBI and its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Ford's "double role" has now become a matter of public record. Recently the FBI released 58,000 pages of formerly classified documents relating to the assassination.

In this mass of paper can be found memoranda and reports pertaining to the former President's secret activities.

Still, "spying" is one thing and "sabotage" is another. And sabotaging the conclusions of the commission is what some leading assassination investigators are now claiming was Ford's real role on the Warren Commission.

They believe that Mr. Ford indiscriminately defended the FBI against ch[illegible] competence [illegible] JFK murder investigation.

The critics also charge that Mr. Ford helped J. Edgar Hoover counter accusations that Lee Harvey Oswald was once a paid FBI informer.

And finally, researchers argue that through his writings and public statements, Mr. Ford painted Oswald's damning portrait as "the lone, crazed assassin."

This much is known definitely:

Gerald Ford was reporting on commission activities to Cartha DeLoach, one of J. Edgar Hoover's top deputies.

Tips

On December 12, 1963, Mr. DeLoach stated in a memo that Ford had called him to his office and told the FBI agent he was displeased at the way Chief Justice Warren was running the inquiry. He indicated, said DeLoach, that he "would keep me thoroughly advised as to the activities of the commission."

'The FBI w

r Evil Rat Should Be Trun Into Joy

MAE BRUSSELL

Mae Brussell, one of the most persistent and knowledgeable critics of the Warren Commission, is convinced that Gerald Ford was leaking absolutely everything of importance to the FBI.

And what's more, Miss Brussell and others charge, he also violated the Warren Commission oath by releasing classified information to the public — information supporting the theory that Oswald acted alone.

What "tips" could Ford have given the FBI? Well, for one, Miss Brussell contends, the commission knew that Oswald, after being jailed in New Orleans in 1963, asked to see the local FBI man. Shortly after the agent arrived, Oswald was mysteriously released.

Or, two, says Miss Brussell, the commission knew of a letter Oswald wrote to the Russian embassy. In it he stated: "The FBI has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1. Agent James T. Hosty suggested to Marina that she could remain in the U.S. under FBI 'protection'."

Why, three weeks before the assassination, would an FBI agent offer protection for Marina, or even visit the Oswalds?

There are no answers to either "coincidence," because, Miss Brussell states, the FBI was able to cover its tracks thanks to tip-offs supplied by Gerry Ford.

Mae Brussell showed GLOBE copies of a document entitled "Rumors that Oswald was an Undercover Agent."

In this memorandum from J. Lee Rankin, the Warren Commission's general counsel, Oswald's FBI agent number is stated to be S172 and his CIA number is listed as 110669.

At a top-secret meeting January 22, 1964, Warren Commission members discussed

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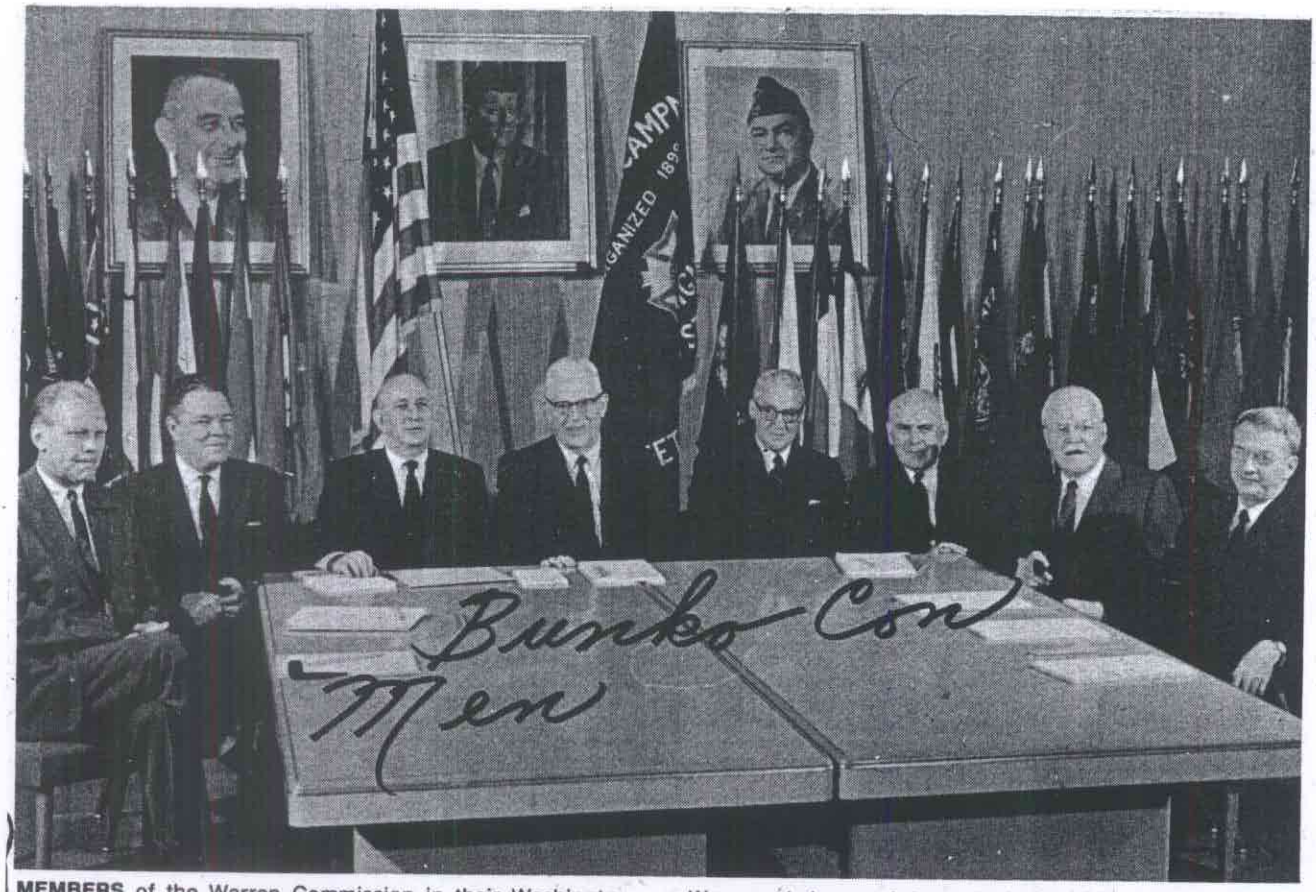

MEMBERS of the Warren Commission in their Washington meeting room. They are, from left, Gerald R. Ford; Hale Boggs; Sen. Richard Russell; J.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the commission; Sen. John S. Cooper; John J. McCloy; Allen W. Dulles; and J. Lee Rankin, counsel. Gerald Ford reported on commission hearings to the FBI.

By MALCOLM ABRAMS

Oswald's alleged involvement with the CIA and the FBI. Minutes of that meeting were not de-classified until 1974.

Yet nine years earlier Gerald Ford published his book "Portrait of the Assassin." In it he quoted from the minutes of that meeting.

Eventually the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald had never worked for the FBI or the CIA. But did the commission come to that conclusion independently or under pressure from Ford and Hoover?

Another curious "leak" of classified Warren Commission information occurred in 1964. On July 10 of that year, Life magazine published a cover story about Lee Harvey Oswald and his secret diary.

How did Life get the story? No one knows. But in a July 24, 1964, memo from J. Edgar Hoover to the Warren Commission inquiry, it's stated that in the latter part of June "Mr. James Thompson, editor (of Life magazine) accompanied by another Life representative, visited Washington, D.C.

"During their visit, contact was made with Representative Gerald R. Ford and they had dinner with him."

Hoover further mentions that several weeks earlier Ford had made a "social visit" to Life magazine in New York City.

The FBI director concluded that these were innocent meetings and that "at no time did Representative Ford... furnish any information regarding the Oswald diary."

Ultimately, the Warren Commission came to believe whatever J. Edgar Hoover told it about the leakage of confidential information and the purity of the FBI.

But all the while there was a spy in their midst.

The spy, we now know, was Gerald R. Ford, a man destined, through unimaginable circumstances, to someday become President of the United States.

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